

10-206.

[(d) (1) A regulation under this section may not:

(i) grant the right to practice law to an individual who is not authorized to practice law;

(ii) interfere with the right of a lawyer to practice before an agency or the Office; or

(iii) prohibit any party from being advised or represented at the party's own expense by an attorney or, if permitted by law, other representative.

(2) Paragraph (1) of this subsection may not be interpreted to require the State to furnish publicly provided legal services in any proceeding under this subtitle.]

10-206.1.

(A) AN AGENCY MAY NOT:

(1) GRANT THE RIGHT TO PRACTICE LAW TO AN INDIVIDUAL WHO IS NOT AUTHORIZED TO PRACTICE LAW;

(2) INTERFERE WITH THE RIGHT OF A LAWYER TO PRACTICE BEFORE AN AGENCY OR THE OFFICE; OR

(3) PROHIBIT ANY PARTY FROM BEING ADVISED OR REPRESENTED AT THE PARTY'S OWN EXPENSE BY AN ATTORNEY OR, IF PERMITTED BY LAW, OTHER REPRESENTATIVE.

(B) SUBSECTION (A) OF THIS SECTION MAY NOT BE INTERPRETED TO REQUIRE THE STATE TO FURNISH PUBLICLY PROVIDED LEGAL SERVICES IN ANY PROCEEDING UNDER THIS SUBTITLE.

10-222.

(a) (1) [A] EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN SUBSECTION (B) OF THIS SECTION, A party who is aggrieved by the final decision in a contested case is entitled to judicial review of the decision as provided in this section.

(2) An agency, including an agency that has delegated a contested case to the Office, is entitled to judicial review of a decision as provided in this section if the agency[:

(i) is aggrieved by the final decision; and

(ii)] was a party before the agency or the Office.

(b) Where the presiding officer has final decision-making authority, a person in a contested case who is aggrieved by an interlocutory order is entitled to judicial review if:

(1) the party would qualify under this section for judicial review of any related final decision;

(2) the interlocutory order: